

rights of Turkey. Nevertheless, as the maintenance of Thrace, if only for a day, under the administration of the Greek army, is a cause of danger of every kind and grief to the Turkish people, it is indisputable that Thrace to the west of the Maritsa River should be evacuated immediately and restored to the government of the great national assembly of Turkey.

In reply, in conclusion, accepts Mudania for a conference on October 3 and names Ismail Pasha, commander of the army on the west front, as Turkish representative, and asks to be informed as to the names of the generals representing the Entente powers.

The armistice proposal sent to the Entente by Kemal through Mr. Franklin-Bouillon provides that the British and Turkish forces temporarily shall hold their present positions, without any further movement, until the armistice conference called at Mudania on Tuesday settles the question of a Havas dispatch from Constantinople.

**Peace Conference October 15**

The dispatch adds that a peace conference, if all goes well at Mudania, should be held about October 15, according to the conference on October 15, in the Turkish quarters. In the mean time it is felt that the Mudania meeting, if it is finally approved by Great Britain and the Entente, will relieve the tension. In view of General Harrington's efforts to preserve the peace, and in consequence of the approval of the conference by the French and the Turks, there is little doubt that the conference will take place as planned. Kemal appointed Ismail Pasha to represent the Turks.

Franklin-Bouillon is now on his way to Constantinople to the General Harrington and present to the British commander in chief details of his conversations with Kemal.

The acceptance of the invitation by Great Britain and Italy is considered so sure that it was said in official quarters here to-day, that Brigadier General Harrington will be the British representative. General Mombelli will act for Italy and France has designated General Charpy.

**Crisis Believed Past**

The general feeling in Paris to-night is that the danger point in the Near East situation is past. The withdrawal of the Turkish army from the zone, as semi-officially reported, also from its positions at Chanak, is accepted as proof of the Ankara government's readiness to comply with the Allied desire.

It is explained here that there will be two conferences at Mudania, the first between General Harrington, the British commander, and Mustafa Kemal, or his representative, alone. This is to settle the question regarding the neutral zone on the Asia Minor side of the Straits. The second will be a joint conference, and will draw up a provisional status for Thrace, the Allied and Turkish generals being present.

Great Britain is given credit in French official quarters for having held a dignified and firm attitude, which has greatly contributed to the solution of the difficulty. At the same time, Mustafa Kemal is praised for having shown a conciliatory attitude, which it is hoped the British will overlook, as the Kemalists will have evacuated the neutral zone first.

The British are anxious that Great Britain will find a means to satisfy Turkish public opinion.

### Attack on Constantinople Is Feared at Chanak

**Activity of Patrols in Zone Believed Merely to Mask the Real Design of Kemal**

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A dispatch to "The London Times" from Chanak, dated Saturday, says that Friday's optimistic opinion on the situation, based on the evacuation of Eren Keul, was scarcely justified. The Kemalists are, instead of retiring, advanced around the British flank, with the intention of seizing the high ground overlooking Chanak, but were forestalled by a squadron of British cavalry.

The dispatch adds that the Kemalists are pushing forward strong patrols on every side, hemming in Chanak, apparently with the intention of an eventual attack.

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople, dated Saturday and confirming the absence of any evidence of the presence of Turkish infantry or artillery in the Chanak zone, or anywhere within striking distance of the zone, expresses the opinion that the Turkish activity within the zone is merely acting as a blind while Mustafa Kemal is maturing more serious plans.

There are good grounds for believing, the dispatch continues, that very important Turkish forces are advancing upon Ismid, with Constantinople as their objective. This is considered by the correspondent as the real menace, with which, in comparison, the trouble down the Dardanelles is a mere diversion.

The correspondent also tells of several races between small bodies of Turks and British forces for domination in the zone. The British officer, the colonel insisted that the British retire, remarking that his orders forbade fighting, withdrew.

Another dispatch to "The London Times" from Constantinople says the Kemalists officers have been instructed to occupy and retain all territory not effectively occupied by the British.

### Refugees From Interior Still Pour Into Smyrna

LONDON, Oct. 1 (By The Associated Press).—According to government advice the Turks have not replied to the request for an extension of time for the removal of the refugees from Smyrna, which ended at midnight Saturday, but the embarkation of refugees continued to-day, showing that the time limit had not yet been put in operation.

SMYRNA, Oct. 1 (By The Associated Press).—Although the time limit fixed by the Turkish government for the evacuation of refugees expired at midnight, there still is a steady influx of Christians from the interior. Relief ships under the protection of the American flag continue to ply between here and the island of Mitylene, which is the nearest refuge for those who are fleeing from the Turks.

The American hope to evacuate from Smyrna all those at present in sight within three or four days. They are going ahead with their plans just as though no time limit for getting the

## Head of Greek Revolt Says He Is No Dictator

**Colonel Gonatas Credits His Officers With Responsibility for the Success of His Bloodless Revolution**

### Hopes for U. S. Sympathy

### Harmony at Home and Collaboration With Entente Purposes of New Policy

ATHENS, Oct. 1 (By The Associated Press).—"I am not, as you have seen, a Robespierre, and I don't even want to be thought of as a military dictator," said Colonel Gonatas, leader of the revolutionary movement, to-day, discussing the Grecian revolt, which probably will go down in history as one of the swiftest and most capably organized military upheavals affecting the world nations.

Colonel Gonatas modestly disclaimed that his brain was the creative force and his the genius which brought the revolution to its quick conclusion. "It was the officers about me," he said, "and they did me the honor to make me their leader."

"We who made this revolution," continued Colonel Gonatas, "earnestly hope the people of the United States will understand why we made it, and that they will give their sympathy to us, and generally speaking, espouse our cause. For this revolution had to come. It was the very logic of human events."

**King an Embarrassment**

"We were misgoverned at home, and because of that we met military disaster abroad. So we decided to come home and remove both the King and the government to put our house in order. We removed the King because he was an embarrassment in our relations with the countries of the Entente. He was an embarrassment, so we asked him to make way for his son."

"We brought with us to Athens an army of sufficient size to render all resistance ineffective, and we carried through the revolution without shedding a single drop of blood. We arrested five civilians who we consider were responsible for our defeat in Asia Minor, and two officers for trying to foment resistance to us without governmental authority."

"It was a matter of honor with us to protect the King. Constantinople left America, accompanied by an honorary escort of torpedo boat destroyers provided by the revolutionary committee. Until tried by special tribunals, the civilian prisoners will be transferred to and kept on an island in the Aegean Sea."

### Seeks Unity With Entente

Colonel Gonatas explained his intentions to the press.

refugees away existed. It is asserted by the Americans that if all the boats that have been promised arrive they will have the refugees safely away from the Turks by Wednesday.

To the surprise of the American disaster relief committee, the census showed there were 100,000 refugees in Smyrna Friday, after the committee had thought the departure of 40,000 had reduced the total remaining to below 50,000. The influx came from the hinterland and nearby hiding places.

The coming here of those who have been in hiding has been one of the difficulties of the situation which has imposed an immense extra burden on the American relief workers. The plight of these later arrivals has been worse than that of the first ones, because thousands of them have come from greater distances and have suffered more severe hardships.

### Treated Better

Upon the whole, the refugees now in Smyrna are being treated in more civilized fashion than the first arrivals, notwithstanding the temptation of the Turkish irregulars to rob those among them who still possess funds.

Direct Helzer, director of the American disaster committee, has opened registration bureaus, which are in charge of Near East relief workers, at the refugee centers of Mitylene, Cavalla, Rodosto, Salonica and Athens.

At Mitylene there are now more than 100,000 penniless fugitives and more are coming hourly, adding to the confusion that exists. Food and even water is at a premium and the whole island is a breeding ground for pestilence.

### D. B. Conn New Traffic Expert

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Donald B. Conn, of Minneapolis, has been appointed manager of the public relations section of the car service division of the American Railway Association, effective October 1. He takes the place made vacant by the resignation of A. G. Carter, who was to practice law, according to an announcement made to-day by the American Railway Association. Among Mr. Conn's duties will be that of making special studies of the movement of coal, grain and important seasonal commodities.

### La Lorraine Sails Despite Strike

HAVRE, Oct. 1.—The French steamship La Lorraine sailed for New York at 6 o'clock today, despite a strenuous effort to enforce the strike. The gangplank was lifted an hour before the sailing of the steamship to prevent the loading of the strike.

The night clerk had his suspicions, and was patrolled last night by police and soldiers to protect the vessel from intruders.

## "Betty" Stops at Women's Hotel, But Police Find He Needs Shave

Two things were obviously wrong with "Betty Berg, of Oakdale, L. I., who registered last Friday at the Hotel Rutledge, Thirtieth Street and Lexington Avenue, which is exclusively for women. Whenever she stopped at the desk in the lobby her feet reached for the brass rail that isn't there. And a careful scrutiny of her powdered and rouged cheeks denoted the lack of a shave.

"Betty Berg's" wardrobe was a sight to behold. She appeared in at least half a dozen new gowns and dresses every time the clock turned around. But the night clerk had his suspicions, which he told to Detectives Sherry and Carson, of the East Thirty-fifth Street station.

The detectives went to the hotel last night and waited for "Betty Berg" to come down from her room. The girl, still in a Fifth Avenue creation, her blond hair done up attractively and a vivacious smile on her not uncomely face, in her hand was her room key, which she handed to the clerk graciously, saying:

mediate program to the correspondent-collaboration with the Entente countries, the immediate reinforcement of the Thracian front and the active pushing of the war against the Turks. If necessary, and then securing the unity of all parties at home "which have been separated up to now by hatred one against the other." Thus, he added, it was hoped for on Thursday.

The revolutionists had requested the assistance of former Premier Venizelos abroad, although not at home. Colonel Gonatas continued, but Venizelos had not yet been heard from. All parties had counseled the maintenance of the military government, but the revolutionary committee had decided, on the contrary, to form a non-partisan cabinet, and to call for a new national assembly, when the revolutionary committee itself would cease to exist.

Asked if the revolutionists had any idea of creating a republic, Colonel Gonatas replied:

"I personally think the time has not yet arrived for Greece to become a democracy. Some years must pass before the people can govern themselves in the form of a republic."

### Lost War Ships With Insurgents

In explaining the organization of the revolution, Colonel Gonatas said the fleet with transportation was already near the shores of the Attica coast when the revolutionary circumstances were dropped from the sky over Athens. He added that the war ships which the government was desperately trying to locate were units in the revolutionary squadron.

"We were invincible," Gonatas added, "because we were absolutely united and dedicated to a worthy cause."

He visited King George and explained to him our movement. We told him that our committee would hold itself responsible for the acts of the Cabinet we have created, and stand ready to take the responsibility of the country and the nation. King George congratulated us on the complete orderliness of the revolution and promised his entire loyal co-operation."

Colonel Gonatas told the King that any attempts at reaction would be crushed implacably, but the King assured him that he accepted the situation and would collaborate with the new regime.

### Allied Help Expected

"We expect the Entente will counsel, guide and help us in every way, both in the war and in the peace conference," Colonel Gonatas continued. "Formerly we were allies. We went to Asia Minor by their orders. Their alliance was dissolved only after the return to the throne of King Constantine. Now that the King is gone and the cause of yesterday's revolution has been removed, why can't they help us?"

Colonel Gonatas said he already had received offers of loans from Grecian interests and representatives of foreign enterprises.

Gonatas once headed a Greek detachment which fought with the French against the Bolsheviks south of Odesa. During the hostilities in Asia Minor he commanded an army corps and formed the rear guard of the retreat. His bravery in battle and his protection of his men in the terrible retreat before the Turks made him the hero of the army.

The new Cabinet, which is to be headed by Alexander Zaimis, was completed to-day by the appointment of Georges Rhalas, former Minister of Posts, Constantine Zavisanos, former president of the Chamber of Deputies, as Public Treasurer, and M. Christomanos as Minister of Agriculture.

### Mexico to Shift Troops To Prevent Uprisings

### Border Forces Will Be Moved Every Three Months To Foil Propagandists

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 1.—In consequence of yesterday's revolt at Arellano, which is now regarded as completely put down, the War Office has determined to adopt a policy of changing garrisons at all border cities every three months, as a precautionary measure against further uprisings. This has been decided upon as it is believed the troops stationed at border cities are subjected to extremely insidious propaganda directed from the North American side of the border.

Dispatches received here to-day say the rebels have been scattered, several scores were prisoner and numerous others surrendered their arms and asked clemency.

Newspapers here without exception treat the uprising in Juarez as an isolated movement, although "El Universal" Juarez correspondent reports a simultaneous uprising yesterday at Chihuahua City which was promptly suppressed.

"El Democrita" asserts that a conspiracy aiming at a general revolution was discovered yesterday in Guadalajara, but that due to the activity of General Enrique Estrada, commanding the area, the leaders were arrested.

### Italian Socialists Convene

### Future Policy To Be Decided By Congress in Rome

Rome, Oct. 1.—The Socialist Congress, which opened here this morning, is regarded as highly important. Its delegates will decide whether their future policy will be revolutionary or evolutionary. The result of the congress will determine whether the Socialists can collaborate with the government. If a moderate course is adopted, the intransigents will join the communists, and the extreme right will form a labor party similar to that in England.

Filippo Trati, leader of the moderates, said to-day that a split is inevitable, he said, "that the Socialists must choose between collaboration and revolutionary communism. What the communists will do is hard to say, as they take their orders from the group in Moscow."

The communists are working hard for the expulsion of Trati, particularly because his prophecy that the revolutionary propaganda would fail has broken true. Because of the fear of an attack by the Fascists, the convention hall will be heavily guarded.

In view of the deficit in the Federal Treasury, the interest on some four billions of dollars is quite an item. But while this might be of the highest importance, it is so far overshadowed by the belief that this country also will be involved if the war starts that it is for the present being brushed aside.

### Cloudburst Hits Rome; King's Cellars Flooded

ROME, Oct. 1.—A storm of exceptional violence struck Rome to-day and did a vast amount of damage. The rain fell in torrents without interruption for about three hours, transforming the streets into veritable rivers. Firemen were kept busy rushing to buildings imperiled through the subsidence of the land or in pumping water from cellars.

An urgent call was received from Villa Savoia, the residence of the King, where the water flooded the cellars.

## The Truce in Asia Minor



The black area on the map shows the neutral zone on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, all of which has been occupied by the Turks except Chanak and its immediate vicinity (A). The armistice conference agreed to by Mustafa Kemal Pasha will meet to-morrow at Mudania (B). The truce, which has been ordered, is extended to Thrace (C), where Turkish irregulars have clashed with Greeks.

## Clamor for U. S. War on Turkey Amazes Harding

(Continued from page one)

open a highly organized drive to put this country in arms at Britain's side. Every church and every Sunday school which has contributed its dollars and its pennies to foreign missions will, it has already been demonstrated, take the lead in urging that it is the Christian duty of this country to save the Armenians and the Greeks from the unspeakable Turk.

For the present most of the petitions and resolutions pouring in are urging that this government organize the Christian governments of Europe against the Turk. It is realized, however, that if Britain alone of the late Allies goes to war with Turkey this demand will at once change to one that this country join Britain.

Few if any of the petitions have made arguments as to the merits of the case. It is not the righteousness of the Greek cause as against the Turk which has brought about this clamor. It is the purely and simply the position taken by the British that the Turks shall not occupy a neutral zone which has won the support of this tremendous section of public opinion. It is purely and simply the position that the people joining in this propaganda are convinced that Christians are being massacred by that arch villain, the unspeakable Turk.

### See U. S. Participation Certain

This element of the situation is viewed with the more appreciation by the Administration because there is a very real appreciation here of just how insistent it would be. There are high officials in the Administration who believe that if the Turks and British start fighting it will be impossible to prevent this country entering the war.

The present trouble should be smoothed over without war between Great Britain and Turkey it is regarded as very probable that this country will now be willing to join in guaranteeing the freedom of the Straits of the Dardanelles.

This action, which a few months ago would have been regarded as just as unlikely as that President Harding should urge this country to enter the League of Nations, is now made more likely by the demonstration of public opinion during the present crisis. It is the religious angle of the controversy which has built the bridge to participation in European affairs.

When Congress reassembles it is confidently predicted by officials of the Administration that there will be undergirding this deluge of resolutions and pleas that each individual will have heard from the churches in his district. Even if he was an irreconcilable on participation in the League of Nations mission, or any other phase of taking part in European affairs, before he left for home, it is asserted, he will come back confident that something ought to be done to hold the Turks forever in check.

### Debt Question Involved

Aside from the possibility of American entry into any war which might start against the Turks, it is admitted here as virtually certain that if Britain got into war the United States would have no payment, either of principal or interest, of her debt to this country for decades, if ever.

Whether there has been little real hope that any other country would pay the debt to the United States, there has been such a lively expectancy that Britain would pay, and soon, that many of the advocates of the war would insist that payments from Britain should be utilized to pay the bonus. But if Britain gets into another fair-weather war there is no one here who believes she would pay the debt to America for more than a score of years, if ever.

In view of the deficit in the Federal Treasury, the interest on some four billions of dollars is quite an item. But while this might be of the highest importance, it is so far overshadowed by the belief that this country also will be involved if the war starts that it is for the present being brushed aside.

## Armenians, in Fear, Leap Into Smyrna Fire

SMYRNA, Oct. 1 (By The Associated Press).—Another fire broke out in the residential quarter of Smyrna to-day and destroyed twenty-five buildings. It is reported that several Armenians, fearing they would be blamed for the fire, threw themselves into the flames.

## London Sees War Menace Now Receding

(Continued from page one)

a lone hand. There is no mistaking the fact that the French are not trying to ease the British Premier's position and are perfectly content to stand pat. Each succeeding dispatch from Moscow tends to strengthen the opinion that the Bolsheviks are steadily modifying their demands and that they have virtually the whole of Russia behind them in insisting upon a hand in the settlement of the Straits problem and that of Turkey's position in Europe. Incidentally they have the support of the people in this attitude toward Russia. In fact, the situation toward Russia, therefore, will sit in the peace conference seems a fairly reasonable forecast to make, and if that proves the case the natural result will be a series of treaties, or possibly a general treaty, such as the organizers of the Genoa conference hoped to make.

### Faith in Kemal Qualified

LONDON, Oct. 1 (By The Associated Press).—The fact that Turkish troops are still concentrating in the Ismid zone, notwithstanding that they have retired slightly in the Chanak zone, would indicate, according to remarks made after the British Cabinet's second meeting to-day, that "Kemal is still playing a game."

While the members of the Cabinet appear to be much gratified at the happy conclusion of the moment of a difficulty which might have necessitated the use of force in the Chanak zone, there are other bridges to cross. At the present there is no information from General Harrington, the British commander at Constantinople, that Kemal will attend the Mudania conference, although General Harrington's dispatches indicated that he might.

After several Cabinet meetings Saturday, one of them running into 1 o'clock Sunday morning, information from the Near East was considered not altogether satisfactory, and two additional meetings were held to-day. It is possible that others will be held to-morrow, although Premier Lloyd George went to Chequers Court, his usual residence, late this afternoon.

The Mudania meeting will be a purely military affair, to arrange, according to the original Allied note to Kemal Pasha, that the neutral zone shall be evacuated. The British are behind which the Greeks are to withdraw in Thrace, both points pending the general peace conference. There will be present military representatives of the three Allied powers, as well as of Greece and Turkey.

It is pointed out that the very basis of this conference is respect for the neutral zone, and before it begins the Turkish will be expected to evacuate the Chanak area. It is pointed out that there had been quibbling until the British Cabinet permitted General Harrington to send a virtual ultimatum to the Turks to clear out. Although the Turks have not yet withdrawn completely, they have evacuated the heights of Eren Keul and have desisted also from parading before the British wire entanglements.

If the Turks around Ismid begin such actions, or attempt to enter the neutral zone at that point, there is likelihood that the British will raise the question before entering the conference.

### Status of Thrace an Issue

Another question which may arise within the conference is the form of government or control to be established in Thrace pending the terms of peace. It is certain that the Turks will demand that they be permitted to administer the province of Thrace immediately for the purpose of protecting their nationals, keeping order and preventing confusion and crime with the withdrawal of the Greeks. It is suggested that Allied officials and troops might be used for this purpose.

In some diplomatic circles there is a certain optimism over the situation, being pointed out that the Turks are "too wise to fight" when they know they risk all by such a course, whereas they are assured of many advantages before the peace conference opens.

### Australians Oppose War

MELBOURNE, Oct. 1.—The Labor Council of Action to-night issued a manifesto denouncing the attitude of Premier Hughes on the Near Eastern question and threatening a general strike in the event of war so as to prevent the manufacture of munitions or the transport of troops.

## Supreme Court Convenes With 2 Years' Work

**No New Cases Can Be Considered Within That Period Unless They Should Be Advanced for Hearing**

### Important Issues Pending

### State of New York Seeks to Test Validity of the Federal Water Power Law

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (By The Associated Press).—The Supreme Court of the United States will reconvene to-morrow for the regular fall term, with a crowded docket. When the court adjourned last June it had pending 437 cases and during the recess the number was increased to 650. None of the new cases, unless advanced, will be reached for argument for two years.

Upon reassembling the court will induct into office George Sutherland, former Senator from Utah, nominated during the recess to fill the vacancy upon the bench caused by the resignation of the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes. The formally includes the administration by the Chief Justice of the judicial oath. Then, after receiving motions for admission to the bar and any matter may be made for the disposition of cases, the court will proceed to the White House to pay its customary visit of respect to the President.

The docket has been cleared of anti-trust cases of national importance, but the court has been petitioned to grant rehearings in some of those disposed of at the last term, including the Southern Pacific case, which the court ordered to divest itself of ownership and control of the Central Pacific, and the Coronado Coal case, in which reconsideration has been asked on the question of the liability of certain unions of the United Mine Workers of America and individuals for treble damages for the destruction of property on the ground that it was incident to a conspiracy to restrain interstate commerce.

### Federal League Case Revived

The court also has been asked to grant rehearings in the case brought by the Baltimore club of the defunct Federal Baseball League against baseball clubs operating under the national agreement, in which the court held that professional baseball as played in the major leagues does not constitute interstate commerce. In several cases against the Emergency Fleet Corporation, fixing its liability and status as a Federal agency, and in the Laramie River case, in which priority of appropriation was applied as controlling water rights in interstate streams in arid regions. Persons not heretofore identified with the United Shoe Machinery case have in behalf of the consuming public, also asked a modification of the opinion holding certain licenses illegal under the Clayton act.

During the recess permission has been requested by three states to bring original actions—by New York to test the constitutionality of the Federal water power act of 1920, by Massachusetts to test the constitutionality of the maternity law and by Wisconsin to restrain diversion of water into the Chicago River by Illinois and the sanitary district of Chicago, on the ground that it is lowering the lake levels and obstructing navigation.

A number of disputes between states are before the court, including those of North and South Dakota against Minnesota, involving alleged damages caused by overflow of the Mistrunka River due to drainage projects; that of Massachusetts to consent to land in the city of Rochester, N. Y., and boundary disputes between New Mexico and Texas, between New Mexico and Colorado, and between Arkansas and Mississippi.

### Japanese Issues Pending

There are pending cases from California, Washington and Honolulu involving the question whether Japanese can be naturalized and others whether they can own land in Oregon. A case raising the question whether Hindus can be naturalized; a large number of railroad cases, including one to prevent consolidation of the New York Central, Lake Shore and Western lines; the customary controversies arising out of injuries to railroad employees, and several important land, irrigation and oil cases.

National prohibition is represented upon the docket by cases from Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Ohio and Texas, in several of which is raised the question of the enforcement of state penalties in the event of refusal to the adoption of the constitutional amendment and would assert that "possession" of intoxicating liquor is not in violation of the law.

Whether publishers can require newsmen who are their wholesale distributors exclusively to confine their wholesale activities to their publications, whether Iowa and Ohio can restrict foreign German in their schools and whether retail chain stores in Nebraska may purchase direct from manufacturers or only through wholesalers, are some of the more important cases. The miscellaneous subjects pending before the court.

Oral arguments are not expected to begin until Tuesday and eight cases will be disposed of during the recess. The recess should not take all the time allowed by the rule. The first case to be called for argument will be that brought by William W. Knights to test the constitutionality of the federal income tax law. Massachusetts, which was advanced by order of the court last term.

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## Lloyd George for Peace, His Wife Tells Bazaar

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Mrs. Lloyd George, wife of the British Prime Minister, does not share the views recently voiced regarding her husband's desire for war. At the opening of a bazaar in Birmingham yesterday she deplored the anxiety of some people to fight again and expressed the fervent hope that the government would be able to stop them.

The Prime Minister, she declared, was doing his best to that end, and had, in fact, decided to devote the rest of his life to securing peace among nations.

## How About League Now? Reed Asks Missourians

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

MARSHALL, Mo., Oct. 1.—"What is your choice—do you stay at home or the boys over in Europe fighting your neighbor's battles?"

This question was asked to-day by Senator James A. Reed in a speech justifying his stand against the League of Nations. "Had the United States entered the league," he said, "our boys would now be sent thousands of miles across the ocean to fight alongside the Greeks and the British against the Turks."

The Senator spoke before the largest crowd ever assembled here for a political meeting. Five thousand persons were jammed into a huge circus tent and hundreds of others stood outside, where they were addressed by other speakers.

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## Uncle of Dail President Shot Dead by Raiden

Patrick Cosgrave Refused to Put Up His Hands When Slaying Entered Hotel

DUBLIN, Oct. 1 (By The Associated Press).—Patrick Cosgrave, uncle of William Cosgrave, President of the Dail Eireann, was shot and killed yesterday in a hotel here by four men, who raided the place. The intruders ordered everybody to put up their hands. Mr. Cosgrave refused to comply and grappled with one of the men, who shot him.

Another man was shot and seriously injured Saturday night while chatting with friends in the street in Dublin. His assailants escaped.

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